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## No. XXXII.

## ON ROBINSON'S PATENT DRYING MACHINE.

By J. ROBINSON.

THIS machine was first used in the manufactories of France for the purpose of drying fabrics of wool, cotton, and linen, and was found to produce a great improvement in the colour and appearance of the articles passed through it, as well as a considerable saving of labour and fuel.

It has been used with equal success in this country, as by means of the machine all kinds of scoured and dyed wool, woollen cloths, flannels, stuffs, mousselines de laine, merinos, printed cottons and silks, dyed worsted yarns, &c. &c., as well as all articles requiring bleaching (put into it quite wet), will be sufficiently dry in six minutes to work and finish off, leaving a suppleness of texture and brilliancy of colour unattainable by heat.

Trials of the machine have been made at the Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth, the officers of which establishments report most favourably of it. At Haslar Hospital the result was

1st Trial. 6 Blankets	} wrung in 4 minutes	From the period the machine reached its velocity, and every part of the articles equally dried or wrung.	
2 Flannels			
2d Trial. 9 Sheets	} wrung in 8 minutes		
28 Shirts			
3d Trial. 15 Blue Coats	} wrung in 4 minutes		
21 pairs of Stockings			

From hanging up in the drying-room, thermometer 101°.

A Blanket, thoroughly dried and fit for use, in .....	1 hour, 23 minutes.
A Sheet.....	41 "
A Shirt .....	57 "
A Blue Coat .....	1 " 45 "

At Plymouth Hospital the result was—

1st Trial.	6 Blankets 15 Pairs of Stockings	}	wrung in 6 minutes.
2d Trial.	10 Coats 10 Trowsers	}	" 5 "
3d Trial.	11 Sheets 20 Shirts	}	" 8 "

The machine consists of two boxes revolving on an axis with great rapidity, the number of revolutions when at its full velocity being at the rate of 300 per minute. It is set in motion either by cog-wheels or a strap and pulley with an ordinary handle. The boxes are inclosed in an outer case to prevent the water from flying about, through which case the air enters by means of openings at the sides and ends.

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### No. XXXIII.

#### THE VICTORIA LAMP.

(*A Victoria Lamp was placed on the table by Mr. Taylor.*)

May 15th, 1844.

SIR J. JOHN GUEST, BART. M.P. V.P. IN THE CHAIR.

It consists of a reservoir for the tallow, kitchen-stuff, &c., into which the circular wick is inserted. The grease reservoir is surrounded by an annular cistern, into which boiling water is poured when the lamp is required to be used, for the purpose of keeping the tallow, &c., in a liquid state. The light produced is stated to be equal to that of ten mould candles, and at the cost of about one halfpenny per hour.